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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/813,846	Applicant(s) HULL ET AL.
	Examiner LENNIN R. RODRIGUEZ	Art Unit 2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 June 2009.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,4-19,21-31 and 33-43 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1,4-19,21-31 and 33-43 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date See Continuation Sheet

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :4/16/2009 (2),
7/7/2009, 8/20/2009.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see pages 10-12 of the Remarks, filed 6/29/2009, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1 and 31 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Mori (JP 10049761).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3. Claims 1 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori (JP 10049761, form here on all citations are from the machine translation) in view of Lynch et al. (US 7,174,151).

(1) regarding claims 1 and 31:

Mori '761 discloses a printer (Fig. 1, the POS acts as a printer) for printing time-based media from a broadcast media feed (paragraph [0015], lines 2-3, broadcast electric-wave), the printer comprising:

a broadcast media receiver (reception control part 2 in Fig. 1) for receiving and outputting the broadcast media feed of time-based media (paragraph [0019], where the

reception means receives an electric wave, and then a demodulation means sends a restored signal to a memory);

a content-based processing logic (10 in Fig. 1, POS controller) coupled to the broadcast media receiver (Fig. 1, as can be seen the components are clearly coupled), the content-based processing logic processing the broadcast media feed to generate an electronic representation (paragraph [0015], lines 3-6, where the system generates a signal by the demodulation and sends it to a monitor for display, being interpreted as electronic representation) and a printable representation of the media feed (paragraph [0016], where by selecting the POS generates a receipt (printed version) of the media feed);

a first output device (service display 12 in Fig. 1) in communication with the content-based processing logic (as seen in Fig. 1 all the elements are in communication with one another) to receive the electronic representation (paragraph [0015], lines 3-6, where the display receives the electronic data from the demodulator), the first output device producing a corresponding electronic output from the received electronic representation of the broadcast media feed that is distinct from the received electronic representation (paragraph [0015], lines 3-6, where the system generates a displayed image in a display, which is not the same received electronic representation); and

a second output device (printer 15 in Fig. 1) in communication with the content-based processing logic (as seen in Fig. 1 all the elements are in communication with one another) to receive the printable representation, the second output device producing a corresponding printed output from the printable representation of the

broadcast media feed (paragraph [0016], where by selecting the POS generates a receipt (printed version) of the media feed).

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except a content-based processing logic for monitoring the media feed of time-based media to detect an occurrence of an event within the broadcast media feed.

However, Lynch '151 teaches a content-based processing logic for monitoring the media feed of time-based media to detect an occurrence of an event within the broadcast media feed (column 3, lines 8-11, where the broadcast signal it is being monitored).

Having a system of Mori '761 and then given the well-established teaching of Lynch '151 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Mori '761 to include a content-based processing logic for monitoring the media feed of time-based media to detect an occurrence of an event within the broadcast media feed as taught by Lynch '151 because it is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(2) regarding claim 13:

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the content-based processing logic extracts data from the media feed responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the content-based processing logic extracts data from the media feed responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event (column 3, lines 4-15, where in order to perform a comparison data must be extracted and then compared).

Having a system of Mori '761 and then given the well-established teaching of Lynch '151 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Mori '761 to include wherein the content-based processing logic extracts data from the media feed responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event as taught by Lynch '151 because it is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(3) regarding claims 15 and 38:

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the content-based processing logic extracts key frames from a video feed.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the content-based processing logic extracts key frames from a video feed (column 3, lines 16-31, where media data could represent video data and the information extracted for comparison could reasonable be video data).

Having a system of Mori '761 and then given the well-established teaching of Lynch '151 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art

at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Mori '761 to include wherein the content-based processing logic extracts key frames from a video feed as taught by Lynch '151 because it is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(4) regarding claims 16 and 39:

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except the content-based processing logic broadcasting a video feed responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event.

However, Lynch '151 teaches the content-based processing logic broadcasting a video feed responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event (column 6, lines 51-54, where the message could be a video).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the content-based processing logic broadcasting a video feed responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Mori '761. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(5) regarding claims 17 and 40:

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except the processing logic broadcasting an audio feed on a speaker responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event.

However, Lynch '151 teaches the processing logic broadcasting an audio feed on a speaker responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event (column 3, lines 1-15, where the broadcast signal it is being monitored, for producing an audio feed).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the processing logic broadcasting an audio feed on a speaker responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Mori '761. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(6) regarding claim 19:

Mori '761 further discloses a media recorder for recording the media feed (11 in Fig. 1).

(7) regarding claim 21:

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the event comprises a coded signal embedded in the media feed.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the event comprises a coded signal embedded in the media feed (column 1, lines 39-46, where an encoder is encoding a signal into the broadcast).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the event comprises a coded signal embedded in the media feed as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Mori '761. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(8) regarding claim 22:

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EAS alert.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EAS alert (column 1, lines 47-55).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EAS alert as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Mori '761. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(9) regarding claim 23:

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded Signal corresponds to a NWS alert.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded Signal corresponds to a NWS alert (column 1, lines 20-24, where the NWS uses this system).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the coded Signal corresponds to a NWS alert as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Mori '761. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(10) regarding claim 24:

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EBS alert.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EBS alert (column 1, lines 14-16, where previously the EBS used this broadcast system).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the coded signal corresponds to an EBS alert as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Mori '761. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(11) regarding claims 25 and 41:

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except a decoder for decoding coded signal.

However, Lynch '151 teaches a decoder for decoding coded signal (column 1, lines 44-46, where at the audience location the signal is decoded)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that a decoder for decoding coded signal as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Mori '761. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(12) regarding claim 26:

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded signal comprises a digital data embedded in the media feed.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded signal comprises a digital data embedded in the media feed (column 1, lines 39-44, where the signal encoded is digital).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the coded signal comprises a digital data embedded in the media feed as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Mori '761. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(13) regarding claim 27:

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the coded signal comprises a tone sequence embedded in the media feed.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the coded signal comprises a tone sequence embedded in the media feed (column 6, lines 51-54).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the coded signal comprises a tone sequence embedded in the media feed as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Mori '761. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(14) regarding claim 29:

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the media feed comprises an audio stream.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the media feed comprises an audio stream (column 1, lines 6-9, where there is audio data being transmitted).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the media feed comprises an audio stream as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Mori '761. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(17) regarding claim 30:

Mori '761 discloses all the subject matter as described above except wherein the media feed comprises a video stream.

However, Lynch '151 teaches wherein the media feed comprises a video stream (column 6, lines 51-54, where the message could be a video).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the media feed comprises a video stream as taught by Lynch '151 in the system of Mori '761. It is very important to advertisers and media distributors that they receive comprehensive audience measurement information. Therefore, any interruption in the identification of a program signal that an audience is exposed to should be minimized (column 1, lines 60-64).

(18) regarding claim 42:

Mori '761 further discloses wherein the media receiver comprises a receiving means selected from a group of an antenna (3 in Fig. 1), a satellite dish, and a cable line.

4. Claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori (JP 10049761) and Lynch et al. (US 7,174,151) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Wendelken (US 6,193,658).

(1) regarding claim 4:

Mori '761 and Lynch '151 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the printed output is generated in a video paper format.

However, Wendelken '658 teaches wherein the printed output is generated in a video paper format (column 6, lines 32-34, it is implied that it is in that format too).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the printed output is generated in a video paper format as taught by Wendelken '658 in the system of Mori '761 and Lynch '151. Thus, video paper is one of several useful means for generating a permanent record of video image data (column 6, lines 32-34).

(2) regarding claim 5:

Mori '761 and Lynch '1518 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the printed output is generated in an audio paper format.

However, Wendelken '658 teaches wherein the printed output is generated in an audio paper format (column 6, lines 32-34, where videos have audio integrated, it is implied that it is in that format too).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the printed output is generated in an audio paper format as taught by Wendelken '658 in the system of Mori '761 and Lynch '151. Thus, audio paper is one of several useful means for generating a permanent record of audio image data (column 6, lines 32-34).

5. Claims 6-8, 11 and 33-34 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori (JP 10049761) and Lynch et al. (US 7,174,151) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Ito (US 7,151,613).

(1) regarding claims 6 and 33:

Mori '761 and Lynch '151 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the electronic representation comprises an email message.

However, Ito '613 teaches wherein the electronic representation comprises an email message (column 6, lines 50-53, where the messages can be outputted by e-mail messages).

Having a system of Mori '761 and Lynch '151 and then given the well-established teaching of Ito '613 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Mori '761 and Lynch '151 to include wherein the electronic representation comprises an email message as taught by Ito '613 because it will send messages to the senders according to the presentation method previously set, thus informing the user of an event using various methods.

(2) regarding claims 7 and 34:

Mori '761 and Lynch '151 disclose all the subject matter as described above except the content-based processing logic generating a network message responsive to detecting the occurrence the event.

However, Ito '613 teaches the content-based processing logic generating a network message responsive to detecting the occurrence the event (column 2, lines 3-8, where a message is being created (electronic representation) depending on the result of the determination of the controller and the messages are transmitted through a network 300).

Having a system of Mori '761 and Lynch '151 and then given the well-established teaching of Ito '613 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Mori '761 and Lynch

'151 to include the content-based processing logic generating a network message responsive to detecting the occurrence the event as taught by Ito '613 because it will send messages to the senders according to the presentation method previously set, thus informing the user of an event using various methods.

(3) regarding claim 8:

Mori '761 and Lynch '151 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the network message comprises an email message.

However, Ito '613 teaches wherein the network message comprises an email message (column 6, lines 50-53, where the messages can be outputted by e-mail messages).

Having a system of Mori '761 and Lynch '151 and then given the well-established teaching of Ito '613 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Mori '761 and Lynch '151 to include wherein the network message comprises an email message as taught by Ito '613 because it will send messages to the senders according to the presentation method previously set, thus informing the user of an event using various methods.

(4) regarding claim 11:

Mori '761 and Lynch '151 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the content-based processing logic is user-programmable to indicate a response to be generated.

However, Ito '613 teaches wherein the content-based processing logic is user-programmable to indicate a response to be generated (column 6, lines 34-45, where the user can select what type of notification to send to each sender).

Having a system of Mori '761 and Lynch '151 and then given the well-established teaching of Ito '613 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Mori '761 and Lynch '151 to include wherein the content-based processing logic is user-programmable to indicate a response to be generated as taught by Ito '613 because it will send messages to the senders according to the presentation method previously set, thus informing the user of an event using various methods.

6. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori (JP 10049761), Lynch et al. (US 7,174,151) and Ito (US 7,151,613) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Merchant et al. (US 5,581,366).

Mori '761, Lynch '151 and Ito '613 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the network message comprises a paging message.

However, Merchant '366 teaches wherein the network message comprises a paging message (column 1, lines 53-64, where a paging message is being generated).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the network message comprises a paging message as taught by Merchant '366 in the system of Mori '761, Lynch '151 and Ito '613. With this a person not located close by the system being monitored can still receive a message about the status of the system.

7. Claims 10 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori (JP 10049761) and Lynch et al. (US 7,174,151) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Farrell et al. (US 5,717,841).

(1) regarding claims 10 and 35:

Mori '761 and Lynch '151 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the content-based processing logic is user-programmable to indicate the event to be monitored.

However, Farrell '841 teaches wherein the content-based processing logic is user-programmable to indicate the event to be monitored (column 7, lines 29-39, where the user can define a series of events to be monitored).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the content-based processing logic is user-programmable to indicate the event to be monitored as taught by Farrell '841 in the system of Mori '761 and Lynch '151. With this the user of the system would have control on which events he/she wants to be monitored by the processing logic.

8. Claims 12 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori (JP 10049761) and Lynch et al. (US 7,174,151) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Huberman et al. (US 6,115,718).

(1) regarding claims 12 and 36

Mori '761 and Lynch '151 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the content-based processing logic extracts data from a web page responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event.

However, Huberman '718 teaches wherein the content-based processing logic extracts data from a web page responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event (column 4, lines 59-62, where data is being extracted from Web pages).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made wherein the content-based processing logic extracts data from a web page responsive to detecting the occurrence of the event as taught by Huberman '718 in the system of Ito Mori '761 and Lynch '151. With this it would improve the performance of the system, since it is connected to a network that gives it access to web pages of information all over the world.

9. Claims 14 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori (JP 10049761) and Lynch et al. (US 7,174,151) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Najeh (US 5,343,251).

(1) regarding claims 14 and 37:

Mori '761 and Lynch '151 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the content-based processing logic extracts close caption text from the media feed.

However, Najeh '251 teaches wherein the content-based processing logic extracts close caption text from the media feed (column 3, lines 19-45, where the extractor among other parameters extracts close caption).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the content-based processing logic extracts close caption text from the media feed as taught by Najeh '251 in the system of Mori '761 and Lynch

'151. This information can be used to classify the input types as disclosed in column 5, lines 29-63, thus improving the performance.

10. Claims 18 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori (JP 10049761) and Lynch et al. (US 7,174,151) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Fujita et al. (US 5,111,285).

(1) regarding claim 18:

Mori '761 and Lynch '151 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the media feed comprises live media feed.

However, Fujita '285 teaches wherein the media feed comprises live media feed (column 1, lines 6-11, where it specifically states that a video printer is well capable of receiving a television signal (live signal));

Having a system of Mori '761 and Lynch '151 and then given the well-established teaching of Fujita '285 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Mori '761 and Lynch '151 to include that the media feed is a broadcast media feed as taught by Fujita '285 because it is desired to print a high quality image from a video signal corresponding to a desired scene (column 2, lines 12-16).

(2) regarding claim 28:

Mori '761 and Lynch '151 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the event comprises an appearance of an image in the media feed.

However, Fujita '285 teaches wherein the event comprises an appearance of an image in the media feed (column 1, lines 6-11, an arbitrary scene is being taken as an image).

Having a system of Mori '761 and Lynch '151 and then given the well-established teaching of Fujita '285 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Mori '761 and Lynch '151 to include wherein the event comprises an appearance of an image in the media feed as taught by Fujita '285 because it is desired to print a high quality image from a video signal corresponding to a desired scene (column 2, lines 12-16).

11. Claim 43 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori (JP 10049761) and Lynch et al. (US 7,174,151) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Patton (US 2002/0101343).

(1) regarding claim 43:

Mori '761 and Lynch '151 disclose all the subject matter as described above except wherein the media receiver is adapted to receive media signals at multiple frequencies simultaneously.

However, Patton '343 teaches wherein the media receiver is adapted to receive media signals at multiple frequencies simultaneously (paragraph [0013], lines 6-11).

Having a system of Mori '761 and Lynch '151 and then given the well-established teaching of Patton '343 reference, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the printer of Mori '761 and Lynch '151 to include that the media receiver is adapted to receive media signals at

multiple frequencies simultaneously as taught by Patton '343 because the desired wireless device receives a signal from a searching wireless device. An indicator on the desired wireless device is then activated in a unique identification pattern that may be recognized by the user of the searching wireless device to verify that the desired wireless device is receiving the signal from the searching wireless device (paragraph [0007]), allowing flexibility in the range of the printer.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LENNIN R. RODRIGUEZ whose telephone number is (571)270-1678. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:30am - 6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Zimmerman can be reached on (571) 272-7653. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Lennin R Rodriguez/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Mark K Zimmerman/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625